

THE NEARSHORE ENVIRONMENT
 PUGET SOUND, GRAYS HARBOR, AND
 WILLAPA BAY INDICATORS

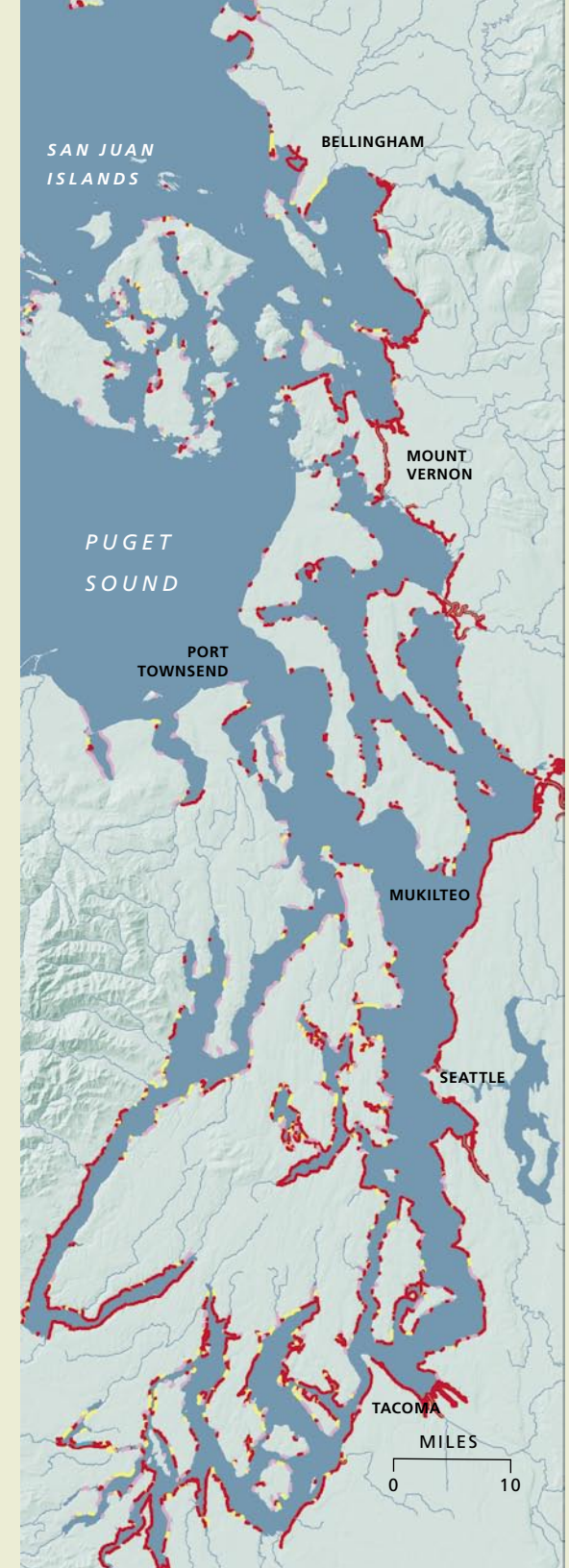
Shoreline Modification



- 10-30% Modified
- 40-60% Modified
- 70-100% Modified

DATA SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL
 RESOURCES, PUGET SOUND AMBIENT
 MONITORING PROGRAM.

► All juvenile salmon move along the shallows of estuaries and nearshore areas during their migration to the sea, and may be found in these habitats throughout the year.





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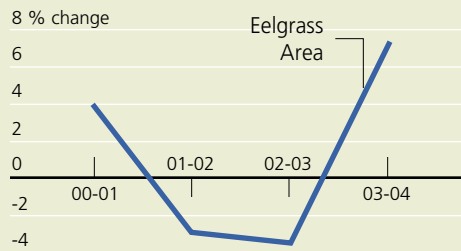
► Changes in the shorelines, which are particularly prevalent in the most populated areas of Washington, simplify and reduce intertidal habitat areas. These modifications affect migration corridors, transition of the fish from fresh to salt water, their eating habitat, and their ability to forage and seek refuge from predators.

Eelgrass Concentrations



- Continuous Concentration
- Patchy Concentration

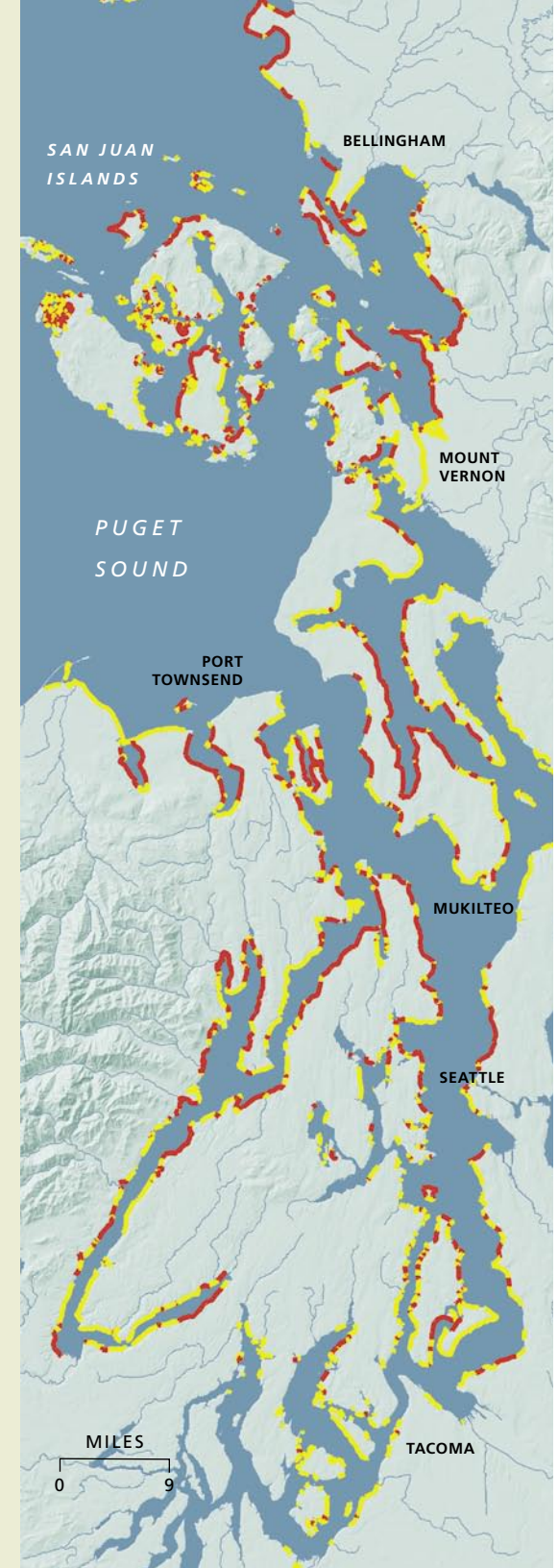
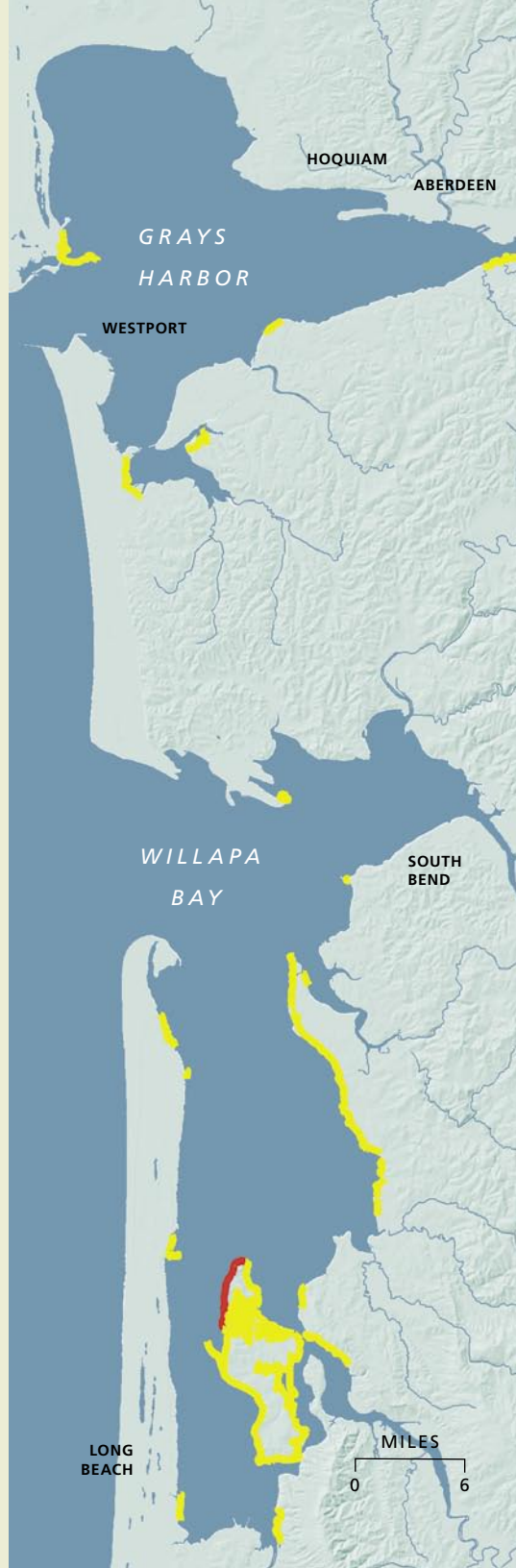
PUGET SOUND ANNUAL CHANGE IN EELGRASS AREA



GRAYS HARBOR AND WILLAPA BAY: NO DATA AVAILABLE ON EELGRASS ANNUAL CHANGE.

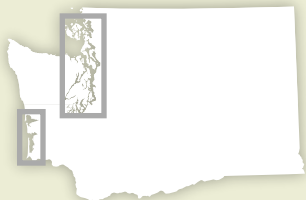
DATA SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES, PUGET SOUND AMBIENT MONITORING PROGRAM.

► Eelgrass is considered one of the most important components of nearshore marine environments for salmon. Damage to eelgrass affects whole populations of fish, as well as the stability of our shorelines



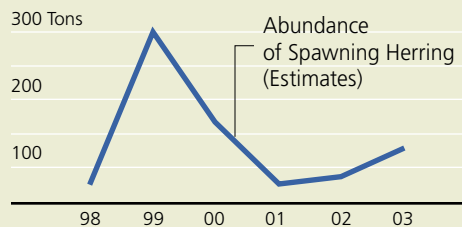
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Herring Spawning Areas

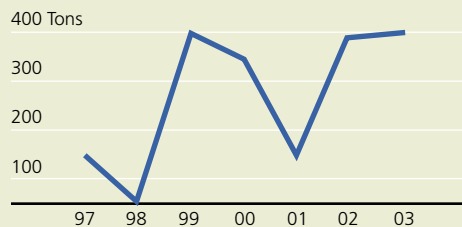


■ Herring Spawning Areas

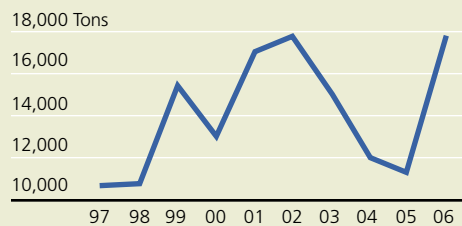
GRAYS HARBOR



WILLAPA BAY



PUGET SOUND



DATA SOURCE:
 DEPARTMENT OF FISH
 AND WILDLIFE.

